CANADA.

TORONTO, January 26, 1857.

From Our Own Correspondent.

There is no doubt, I believe, that steps will be taken with all possible dispatch to assert the claim of Canada to the Hudson's Bay territory. The chances are that a Committee of the House of Com-mons in England will be charged with the investigation of the subject next session; and it will of course be competent to offer every possible evi-dence, and to urge the claim of Canada in the strongest way to the territory before that Committee. The policy of the Company will be to yield what they must, and to retain as much as they can. They will no doubt reject their claim, in fee, to all that portion of the territory covered by the charter of Charles II., but it is hardly possible that they can succeed. However, the last time the question was before the British Parlament, some seven years ago, the extreme claims of the Company to the while of the lands embraced within the chartered limits. with the exclusive right of trade and criminal jurisdiction therein was admitted by the law officers of the Crown, to whom it was submitted by the Colonial Office. Their report to Earl Grey, then Secretary of the Colonies, declared: "That have ing regard to the arrears, in respect of territory. trade, taxation and government, claimed by the "Hudson's Bay Company, in the statements fur-nished to your Lordship by the Chairman of that "Company, we are of opinion that the rights as "claimed by the Company do properly belong to "them. On this subject we entertain no doubt." The law officers of the Crown of course looked at the naw omcers of the Crown of course nowed at the question in a mere legal point of view; but a committee of the House of Commons will be guided by principles of public policy. There are not wanting abundant precedents to the revocation of such grants—as only the reader of Bancroft must be aware; and the political expediency which dictated the revocation of those grants in previous times is not

the revocation of those grants in previous times is not a thing which has gone out of fashion in our day. In fact, it has acquired increased force and and vigor. The chances are then, that the charter of Charles II. will be held to small value, in any case, and especially if it was not legally granted in the first instance. There seems every reason to believe that at the time when this charter was believe that at the time when this charter was granted, the territory in question formed part of New France, and that a fur trading company already exercised their proper functions in and over it. It is a curious fact, and one which I have not seen noticed in the discussion of the question, that the company's charter was once incidentally recognized by the Imperial Parlament since the conquest of Canada by England. The first constitutional act of Canada, in describing the boundaries of the Province, its northern limit is stated to be the Hudson Bay Company's possessions. I suspect, however, that, except as a mere legal the Hudson Bay Company's possessions. I suspect, however, that, except as a mere legal technicality, that acknowledgment will be of no importance. The part of the territory of most importance to Canada is not under charter at all, and is merely held by the company by a royal license, the expiration of which is not far distant. This portion of the Territory forms the boundary line of Minnesota, and is, according to all evidence admirably suited to culticording to all evidence, admirably suited to culticording to all evidence, admirably santed to cultivation. As to annexing the entire Territory at ence to Canada, that would seem too pondrous an undertaking, when it is considered that the Territory is about twelve times the size of Canada. It might not be so difficult an enterprise as would the attempt of the Linded States to available the arbeit

attempt of the United States to swallow the whole of Mexico at a monthful; for in the latter case i would be no easy task to Americanize at once the heterogenous population. In the other case, Can-ada might be troubled with the Indian tribes and border wars, from which we are now happily ex-The grant by the Legislature last session of four millions of acres of land toward building a railroad

from the Ottawa River to the Georgian Bay, has so far borne no fruit. The country is entirely unsettled, and, I suspect, that it is found impossible to raise the money in England on the security offered. Although there is a railroad along the south shore of the St. Lawrence, from Montreal to Quebec, the inhabitants along the line are auxious to desperation for another on the north shore; and this, regardless of the fact that the one now in existence gives no prespect of paying expenses. This new projected road is to be a continuation of the one above, to which 4,000,000 of land have been granted. The Commissioner of Crown lands has just made a great commotion below, by recommending the municipalities to fax themselves for the enterprise, as has been done to so great an ex-tent in Upper Canada. His recommendation has provoked, not very reasonably, an immense amount of hostile criticism which shows, if it shows any-thing, little disposition to accept his advice.

The Winter has been one of the steadiest and the most severe ever known.

HAVANA.

From Our Own Correspondent.
HAVANA, Jan. 23, 1857. Those who believe that the slave trade has decreased in this island are either deceived, or do not know all that passes in this part of the world About two weeks ago a large expedition was landed between Matanzas and Cardenas, consisting of three hundred and seventy-six negroes. The vessel was commanded by Capt. Nurs. After the cargo had been duly disposed of the vessel was scuttled. The officers and men came down here on a coaster, and, with the exception of the captain, have all been shipped to other parts. The whole affair was so well managed that nothing was known about it at all, until detection of the guilty parties was an utter impossibility. As usual in such cases, the slaves were all furnished with their corresponding cedulas, were all furnished with their corresponding cedulas are making the property legal. These cedulas are still obtainable at the rate of \$17 from the Police Department, and from the facility afforded of thwarting the ends of justice are no longer an ob-stacle to the introduction of tresh cargoes of vic-

I have just been informed by parties connected with the Cooly trade that the present Ministry is Spain has refused to extend the liceuse for the fur ther introduction of free white laborers. Several memorials have been presented to the Captain-General, from respectable houses, asking the privilege of employing their vessels in this new and herative branch of business. His Excellency has promised to do all that he can to forward their wishes, but I am certain that Narvaez will not consent. He is decidedly in favor of bringing in only negro laborers, which is found to be the best paying speculation for ambitious Ministers. Hands of some kind are greatly needed, now that the many new railroads are about being built, to say nothing of the new sugar estates that are being daily laid The Chinese at one time promised to be our most reliable source of obtaining additional worktested and with the besta results, all began to think that the Home Government would not only coun-tenance the introduction, but so regulate it by good and wise laws as to prevent the many abuses that beset all new undertakings. It is to be hoped, however, that the efforts of General Concha and the other officers of the island may succeed in getting permission for any responsible merchant to embark in the enterprise. With the few cargoes now under way and daily expected, the term granted to the different houses ceases, and planters do not say which way they may turn their eyes for

Isberers without commying with the slave dealers.

There is now a man by the name of Fresneds being tried for baving paid a negro to throw vitriol into the eyes of a young Spaniard. The negro obeyed his instructions so well that the poor fellow has entirely lost the use of his eyes. He is only 25 years old. It seems that he was in love with this Frespeda's mulatto servant, and bought her freedom of her master for the sum of \$700. lainous master, incensed at being obliged to sell her against his will, determined to take revenge on his victum. Too cowardly to do the deed himself, paid a hired assassin. But Providence sometin But Providence sometimes iscovers the secret plots of the wicked when they least expect it. The circumstantial evidence was so strong against Fresneda that he has been condemned to three years' hard labor in the chaingang, and to settle upon the unfortunate Spaniard a pension of \$1,000 annually in real estate. trial has excited a good deal of curiosity, as the accused party stands high in our society, and, moreover, commands a large purse. It is pretty generally believed that this sentence will be confirmed by the Superior Court. Frespeda has long been

celebrated for such fiendish acts, and though several times tried, has nevertheless managed to escape the ends of justice. The liberated mulattress has nursed ber unfortunate protector with all that ten-

der devotion and constancy so peculiar to woman.

The Mexican question is again brought on the tapis, but it is not believed here in good circles tapis, but it is not believed here in good circles that it will present any serious impediment to an easy solution. If nouttice has been done, Mexico will come forward and grant full indemnity. This Government has sent to Vera Cruz Lieut.-Colonel Florente, formerly Chief of Police of his city, in the capacity of hearer of dispatches and Secretary to the Spanish Legation. His departure was kept such a profound secret that no one knew of it until after the squadron had sailed. He is an officer of some celebrity here, not so much for his military some celebrity here, not so much for his military exploits as for his perfectly good education, having

been brought up in England. en brought up in England. The Model Farm has not yet been inaugurated. The Model Farm has not yet been inaugurated, owing to the want of a proper location. It is not known where they will situate it, but it is generally understood that the prefence will be given to the Gunes Valley, where good lands of easy irrigation and access by the railroad can be obtained at cheap rates. The "Director." Sr. Don Meguel de Cardenas, is actively engaged in getting all useful infortion on the subject. It is still believed that the preference will be given to white labor, from the tables of the Chinese whose term of service has expired.

We have been visited by another severe "norther," which commenced last Sunday and has not yet spent all its force and violence. The weather has been extremely cold for this latitude,

and Winter clothing is quite agreeable.

The Opera is still here and drawing good houses The Opera is similarly and making your as soon as the engagement is over. The Habaneros will give Madame Lagrange a palpable proof of their enthusiastic admiration on the night of her benefit. I understand they intend visiting New-Orleans next month. Some of the artists have left, owing, as they say, to not getting their pay. This hardly seems credible, particularly as the enterprise has

I regret to inform your readers that Dr. Kane's health is very poorly, so much so that his physi-cians have torbudden him to receive company. The city is full of Americans, who seem to enjoy themselves very much, particularly in the Captain-General's weekly soirces.

LATER FROM MEXICO.

The schooner Minna Schiffer, Capt, Blackney, from Vera Cruz, arrived yesterday. She left that port on the 7th inst., and brings \$45,705 in specie on freight. By this arrival we have Vera Cruz papers to the 6th inst., which contain intelligence from the City of Mexo to the 30th ult.

The following is all the news of interest we find

The following is all the news of interest we find in our exchanges:

Prom Mexico, we have the welcome intelligence that Don Miguel Lerdo had consented to resume the Ministry of Finance. Notwithstanding this, however, the ministerial crisis still continued.

The Montor of the 27th uit, has a report that the insurgents at San Luis Potosi, were preparing to occupy the road to Parcal. There was a rumor carrent in the City of Mexico, that much dissatisfaction existed among the insurgent troops in consequence of not having received any pay for several days, and that the leaders were thinking of risking an attack in order to direct attention of the troops from their cause of dissatisfaction. President Concenfort has granted pensions to the

resident Conciners and soldiers of the war steamship families of the efficers and soldiers of the war steamship Iturbide, which was lost on the 20th ult.

Aguas Calientes was visited on the 11th ult., by a band of 200 robbers, all armed and mounted. The Governor of the Department manched against them, but the robbers having already ramoval he could not

Ind them.

The conducts from the City of Mexico had partly arrived at Vera Cruz. Up to the 4th inst. L. wagons had come in with about \$3,000,000. The road Octween Jalapa and Mexico, the drivers of the wagon declared, was terribly bad. On the 4th inst., the sum of \$1,800,000 in Mexican

coin, was thipped on the British mail steamship,
[N. O. Prayane, 20th,

THE SENTIMENT OF NEW-HAMPSHIRE.

Resolutions adopted by the State Republican Convention of New-Hampshire, at Concord, Jan. 8, 1857;
The people of New-Hampshire, opposed to the leading measures of the National Administration, now assembled, by their delegates in State Convention, congranulate one another upon the late signal triumph which has been achieved in behalf of their principles in the old Granite State. In spate of desperate politicians wielding the Government patrogage, and believing it necessary to themselves to escape condemnation in this State, we have sustained the banner of Freedom in every field, and by a majority of nearly six thousand have vindicated the principles of 7%, sanctioned the polity of 87, and condemned the treachery of 541.

We congratulate our sister States of New-England on the overwhelming majority by which they have Resolutions adopted by the State Republican Con-

on the overwhelming majority by which they have preclaimed their purpose to defend the principles of right and liberty. We rejoice in the laurels they have severally won, but much more in the strength with which their sustaining voice has nerved the arms of struggling patriots on the plains of Kausss. We are etruggling patriots on the plains of Kausss. We are proud of having a common origin with them, and of being supported by their powerful cooperation in the great centest, not yet decided, between barbarism and

civilization.

In recognition of kindred sympathy, New-Hampshire
hereby takes by the hand Massachusetts, Vermont,
Maine, Rhode Island and Connecticut with genuine

family paide and sisterly congratulation.

We turn our eyes with gratitude and encouragement to the West; to the imperial States New-York, greater in the strength of her sound and upright principle. ciples than in her exhaustless material wealth; to Ohio, having at the head of her State Government an honored son of New Hampshire; to the other States, noticed soil a New Transporter in the Court States, made free by the ordinance of 'S', in almost every portion of which genuine Democracy has been variantly maintained, and to lowa, fighting bravely in the variantly guard of Freedom, under the lead of another of our own gallant sons. The White Mountains to the States and gullard of Freedom and greeting. Sons of New-Eu-gullard sons. The Write Mountains to the States and prairies of the West rend greeting. Sons of New-Eu-giand, remember the rock from which you were hewn. Maintain your resolve that the heart of North America shall be free. Becoming gigantic in your strength, you are succeeding to the responsibilities heretofore resting on others. The East, the world, hopes, trusts, believes

you will do your duty.

To all patriotic citizens throughout the country,
New Hampshire, having discarded her own recreant
son, and being about to engage in the first struggle of the opening year, promises to maintain the doctrines which underlie the permanency and prosperity of the Union, proclaims her abiding faith in the principles of the Declaration of Independence, and declares her determination to give them, in the coming election, her triumphart approval.

To indicate the spirit and purpose which shall govern

To indicate the spirit and purpose which shall govern us in the political contest before us—

Resolved, That the oppositive of the National Administration in New Harrestire will enter into the pending convass upon the same positions and principles and which they achieved heir vactors on the their November last.

Resolved, That the condemnation pronounced at the late election, by the Free States of the Union, upon the nourpation practiced in Kansas, has already modified executive within that Territory, and larghing to hope that persevering effect may accure the same to Freedom, in spite of the Torough of the Missouri Restriction, in spite of the thort and spirit of the Cincinnati Platform and is spite orthe sham Democracy of New Hampshire, which has omitted no opportunity to disconnage or efforts to make the same a Free State.

ed. That the late supporters of the gallant John C. Fredit seam combine in New-Hampshire for a victory of scalin combine in New-Hampanirs for a victory, March next, and that the union of all good citizens hitherto existed, and which has contributed as ef-reform our State from its political degeneracy shall with meganism [18,7]. trinin plantly sustained in 1867.
Researd, That the thanks of this Convention are berely
ent to the Itoh Raiph Metcalf for the tailfulness and imparity with which he has performed the detics of his office of

vertice. Real the integrity, firmness and shillity with which is delegation in Congress, both in the Senare and House, have clarged their respective duties, deserve and receive our smeet approbation.

vesterday a colored man was on trial for larceny, and a small white boy was called as a witness for the prosecution. The traverser's counsel asked him:
"Boy, do you know the nature of an oath!"
Witness replied: "Yes, sir—to swear agin the

NATURE OF AN OATH. - In the County Circuit Const

Traverser's counsel-" That will do. Swear himthat is the best definition of a State's witness's opinion of the nature of an oath I ever heard.

A roar of laughter followed from the bar and specta-tors, and the tase proceeded.
St. Louis Republish, Jan 14.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

ESSAYS, BIOGRAPHICAL AND CRITICAL: OR STUDIES OF CHARACTER. By HENRY T. TUCKERNAN. Byo., pc. Co. Boston: Phillips, Sampson & Co.

The position occupied by Mr. Tuckerman in American literature is fully sustained by the publication of this volume. He has attained the eminence which he enjoys, not by any superficial brilliancy of manner, or the affectation of startling phrases, but by the catholic, orderly, well-balanced and judicial qualities of his mind, the variety and richness of his information, and the polished elegance of his style. A prominent characteristic of his writings is the genial love of literature by which they are inspired. Few modern authors, whose productions range over such a wide extent of subects, exhibit less of the spirit of task-work, or a more truly inborn taste for the attraction of letters. His studies have quanfied him for the delicate appreciation of literary excellence in all its forms. and with such ample standards of comparison, his critical judgments possess no common value. His writings, certainly, have a decided flavor of the library-they show that his favorite pastimes are found among books-that he enters cordially into the spirit of the elder classics of our languagebut at the same time they are free from any tinge of pedantry, and prove that scholastic research has not diverted his interest from the affairs of everyday life. In his literary tastes and convictions Mr. Tucker-

man also inclines to the cautious, conservative and semetimes perhaps timid character of the aucient school, rather than to the bold, dashing, unscrupulous tendencies of a more recent period. He has net a particle of sympathy with the writers who mistake vehenonce for strength, recklessness for originality, and sweeping generalizations for compass of thought. Nor does he affect the dainty niceties of phrase which beguile so many impressible readers into admiration of the ingenuity of the author, while they conceal his actual poverty of ideas. No seductive tricks of rhetoric find favor with Mr. Tuckerman. He never sacrifices his sense of justice and propriety for the sake of making an effective point. Aiming at truth of principle and accuracy of statement rather than at imposing displays, he inspires confidence in the conscienticusness of his inquiries and the justice of his criticisms. He does not deal in the fierce, slashing, virdictive style of literary comment which degrades the critical function into a gladiatorial contest. Without regarding the author of a book as a victim for the altar, he discusses his merits in a spirit of appreciation which does not cease to be acute because it is generous. Before placing the subject of his remarks in his proper niche, he does not deem it necessary to flay him asive. He finds sufficient force in his pen without converting it into a tomahawk or scalping-knife. Mr. Tuckerman is often reticent, but never reserved. If he abstains from a stringent expression of epinion, it is not from the love of concealment, but from a delicate discrimination of judgment. He has too much mental integrity, too keen a sympathy with the refinements of litersture, to seek for the fame of a sensation writer. Hence his productions will gain in permanent interest what they may lack in immediate effect. If they do not now astonish as prodigies, they will hereafter be respected as classics.

The volume now issued consists of a series of essays on various historical characters, each of whom is regarded in a special point of view, although no restriction is thus placed on the range of discussion and illustration, in which the author indulges. Washington as a Patriot, Cliesterfield es a Man of the World, Southey as a Man of Letters, De Witt Clinton as a National Economist, Theodore Körner as a Youthful Hero, are among the subjects who have furnished materials for his gallery, and whom he has depicted with a truthfulness and force which will make his sketches models of biographical composition.

Mr. Tuckerman is equally happy in the narration of events and the portraiture of character, while his critical remarks and general reflections often present excelent specimens of the "essay," a species of writing in which few succeed in hitting the happy medium between affectation and commonplace. The following passage in the paper on Sydney Smith, for instance, combines some of the best qualities of essay-writing and biographical delinea-

Liberature has gradually merged the courageous in the artistic element. Style, instead of being the vehi-cle of meral warfare and practical truth, has degener ated into an ingenious means of simless effect. and into an ingenious means of amises effect. To elaborate a borrowed or flimsy idea, to exargerate a limited and unimportant experience, and to minister exclusively to the sense of amisement, have become the primal objects of popular writers. They have, in numerous instances, ignored the relation of thought to action, of integrity to expression, and of truth to elo-quence. They have dreamed, dallied, coquetted on paper exactly as the butterflies of life do in society, giving no impression of individuality or earaestness. To divert a varant hour, to begule, flatter, puzzie and relieve the enhul of thoughtless minds, appears the hight of their ambitton. The conventional, the lighter graces, the egotistic inanities of self-love, so predo Late, that we gain no fresh impulse, receive stimule, beheld no veil of error rent, and no vista of truth opened as we read. The man of letters is often, to our consciousness, not a prophet, an oracle, a hero, but a juggler, a pet, or, at best, a graceful toy. We realize the old prijudice, that to write for the public masement is a vocation based on unmanly pliancyamericans parsuit which inevitably conflicts with self-respect, deals in gossip, and trenches on the dignity of social refinement. Personal contact not seldom cestrovs whatever illusion taste may have crested. We find an evasive habit of mind, an effeminate care of requiation, a fear of self-compromise, a dearth of original, frank, genial utterance. Our ideal author proves a mere dictionate, says pretty things as if com-muted to memory for the occasion, picks ingenious theyes to indicate superior discernment, interlards histalk with quotations, is all things to all men, and es-pecially to all women, makes himself generally agree-able by a system of artificial conformity, and leaves us unretreshed by a single glimpse of character or one heartfelt atterance. We strive to recognize the thinker and the poet, but discover only the man of taste, the man of the world, the fop, or the epicure, and we goodly turn from him to a fact of nature, to a noble tree, or a sunset cloud, to the genuine in humanity—a fair child, an honest mechanic, true-hearted woman, or old soldier-because in such there is not promise with-out performance, the sign without the thing, the name

It is from the salient centrast with these familiar It is from the salient centrast with these familiar places of authorship that the very idea of such a man as Sydney Smith redeems the cailing. In him, first of all and beyond all is manhood, which no skill in pencraft, no blandschment of fame or love of pleasure. was suffered to overlay for a moment. To be a man in courage, generosity, stern faith to every domestic and professional claim, in the fear of God and the love of his kind, in loyalty to personal conviction, bold speech, candid life, and good fellowship—this was the vital freees by the normal condition, of his nature. speech, candid life, and good fellowship—this was the vital necessity, the normal condition, of his nature. Thus consecrated he found life a noble task and a happy experience, and would have found it so without any Edinburgh Review, Cathedral of St. Paul's or dinners at Holland House, although, when the scope and felicities they brought to him came—legitimate results of his endowments and needs—they were, in his faithful hards and wise appreciation, the authentic faultful hands and wise appreciation, the authentic means of increased usefulness, honor and delight, and chardy so because he was so disciplined and enriched, by discussiances and by natural gifts, as to be virtuilly independent, self-sustained and capable of deriving mental inxury, phi couplic content and religious sanc-tion from whatever lot and duty had fallen to his share. derein lie the significance of his example and the value of his principles. Like pions and have old Herbert, he found a kingdom in his mind which he knew how to rule and to enjoy; and this priceless been was his triumph and connor in the lowliest struggles and in the highest prosperity. It irradiated the damp walls of ment, he can suffer with fortifude, and heroically sport.

his first parsonage with the glow of wit; nerved his heart, as a poer vicar, to plead the cause of reform sgathst the bands d conservatives of a realm; hinted a thousand expedients to begule isolation and indigence of their gloom; invested his presence and soecoh with reli-presencion and authority in the peacant's but and at the bishep's table; made him an architect, a physician, a judge, a schoolmaster, a critic, a reformer, the choicest man of sec ety, the most efficient of d imestication political writers, the most impressive of preschere, the most genial of companions a good farmer, a patient the most genial of companions a good farmer, a patient nurse, and an admittable husband, father and friend. The integrity, good series and motal energy which gave birth to this versatile exercise of his iscutties, constitute the broad and solid foundation of Sydney constitute the broad and solid foundation of Sydney Smith's character, they were the essential traits of the man, the base to that noble column of which wit formed the capital and wisdom the shaft. In the temple of humanity, what support it yielded during higher and how well-proportioned and complete it now stands to the eye of memory, an unbroken and sky pointing cenotaph on his honored grave.

From the same paper we take another admirable

moreeau of a similar kind:

The combination "most devoutly to be wished is an alert mind and an easy temperament, but the two are seldem found together. Quickness of conception and at tness of fancy are often embedded in a mercurial frame, and the nervous and sarguine quality of the body is a constant strain upon vital force, and tends to bedy is a constant strain upon vital force, and tends to produce the irritability of a merbid or the grave errors of an animal enthusiasm. Hence the most famous wits have seldem proved equally satisfactory as intimate companions and judicious allies in a serious enterprise. Imprudence, impulie, and extreme sensitiveness thus united to uncommon gifts of mind are liable to make united to uncommon gitts of mind and the latter more of a base than a blessing, while the same er downents, blended with a happy organization are the prolific sources of active mentalness and rational delight. Seidom have these results been more perfectly exhibited than in Sydory Smith —a pioneer of feetly exhibited than in Sydory Smith —a pioneer of national reforms without acrimony or fanalicism, prompt to "set the table in a roar," yet never bailing self-respect, or neglecting the essential duties of life; capable of the keenest satire, yet instinctively considerate of the feelings of others, familiar with the exerate of the feelings of others familiar with the extremes of fortine, yet unhardened by poverty and in spoiled by success: the choisest of boon companions, yet the most impressive of clergymen; the admired guest, and the recipient of permanent and elegant hospitality, yet contented in domestic retirement; born to grace society and at the same time the kilol of home, feasted and henored in the highest degree, yet true to be own axiom, that the secret of felicity is to "make the day happy to at least, one fellow creature," with a deep-rated "disgust at hypocrisy," while recognized as the bravest advocate of Christian charity in the church; impatient to the last degree of the insame and commonplace, yet unweared in his end-avor to and commonplace, yet unweated in his en-assimi ate the discordant and to enliven the him, the soul and the body, the family and labor and positive, criticism and hilarity, wit and wis-dem, virtue and intelligence, priesthood and manhood, the pen and the life, the triend and the disputant, the my-tesies of faith and the actualities of experience,

Here is a fine piece of criticism on Addison, which illustrates the author's principles of taste: which illustrates the author's principles of faste:
An author or reader whose taste was formed on the
Addisonian or even the Johnsonian model, would be
puzzled at the modifications our vernacular has undergone. The introversion of phrases, the coining of
words, the mystical expressions, the aphoristic and
picturesque style adopted by recent and favorite
writers, would strike the novice, as they do every
reader of unperverted taste, as intolerable adectations,
or more verbal inventions to cone-all poverty of ideas.
The more original a man's thought is, the more direct or mere verbal inventions to cone all poverty of ideas. The more original a men's thought is, the more direct is its atterance. Genuine feeling seeks the most simple expression. Just in proportion as what is said comes from the individuals own mind and heart, is the manner of saying it natural. Accordingly, the verbal ingenuity of meny popular writers of the day is a presumptive evidence of their want of originality. Truth seems disguise, and an author, as well as any other man, who is in carnest, relies upon his thought, and not its attire. The procless merit of Addison is his fidelity to this law of simplicity and directness of language; and those who cannot revert to his pages with eatisfaction may usity superet the decadence of their guage, and those who cannot revert to his pages with satisfaction may justly suspect the decadence of their literary taste. The true lover of nature, when released a while from the crower and turmoi of metropolitan life, referees as he stands before a rural scene, to find his sense of natural beauty and his reliable feath retirement unimpaired by the pleasures and the business of the town. His mind expands, his heart is scotted, and his whole self consciousness elevated, by the familiar and encleared though long-neglected hundrage. Thus is it with books. If we have remained true to the fountains of "English undefiled" advid the glaring and spas-nedic allutements of lister authors, the tranquil tone, the clear diction, and the harmonized expression of Addison will affect us like the permanents of later authors, the tranquil tone, the clear diction, and the harmonized expression of Addison will affect us like the permanents affulgence of a star when the flashing curve of a recket has gone out in carkiers. There are in the style of writing, as well as in the countmy of life, conservative principles; and the trum to these, after repeated experiments, is the best vicence of their value. Already a whole group of writing charles are founded or standard books desired, the intelligent purveyor ignores these specilected. When libraries are founded, or standard books desired, the intelligent purveyer ignores these specimens of galvanized literature and chooses only writings that have a vital basis of factor from a speciment of the permanent popularity of books in our vernacular tongue. There is a certain horesty in its very structure which recoils from artifice as the presage of decay. The manliness, the truth, and the counage, of the Angle-Saxon rate, exact these traits in their hierature. Consences such as deforms De Fores graph's stories, elaborate phrases like those that give an elephantine movement to Dr. Johnson's style, present our country in the signarity of the stories of the consensually dwarf the signarity of the stories of the consensually dwarf the signarity of the stories of the consensually dwarf the signarity of the stories of the stories of the stories of the standard production of the stories of the give an elephantine movement to Dr. Johnson's style, fancini cor ceits such as occasionally dwarf the elegation of Jeremy Taylor, are all defects that are referable to the age or the temperament of the respective authors, and do not, in the least, affect the reality of their fame, which rests on a sincere, original, and brave the of their mother tongue, but when inferior minds attempt to perpetuate commonplace sentiments or horrowed thoughts in a barrequinguise made up of shreds and patches of the English anguage, joined together by a foreign idiom, or a mosaic of new and unauthorized words, the experiment is repudiated, sooner or later, by the refo of instinctive good taste.

The description of the literary Buhemian for

The description of the literary Bohemian for which Richard Savage afforded the prototype is not without parallels in our own time:

The genuine literary adventurer is, indeed, a kind of social Ishmaciite, pitching the tent of his convenience as necessity or whim suggests. It is his peculiar dettining to the feet of time. For he falls into any incidental scheme of festivity at morning, noon, or night, oins any band of roysterers he may encounter, takes part in the street-corper discussions of any ensual knot of politicians, and is always ready to go to the theater, the club, a private demicile, or a coffee-house, with the first chance acqueintance he meets. He hangs loose upon the skirts of seckty. If the immediate is agreeable, he seems change, and hence will prolong his social visits to the infinite annoyance of those who keep regular hours. Where he bronkfasts, dines, or sleeps is problematical in the morning. As the itin-crant musician goes forth to win entertainment by his culcet notes, the visgabend man of genius trusts to his fund of clever stories, his aptitude as a diner out, his facility at pen-craft, or his literary reputation, to win upon the sympathies of some humane auditor, or chain the attention of the inquisitive, and thus provide for the claims of physical accessity. His appeal is three fold—to the benevolent, the cu-

tions, and the vain; and, in a large city, with the entries of a lew circles and places of resort, it will be, indeed, a strange hazard that deprives him wholly of these king-tried expedients. His agreeability makes him frictos whom his indiscretions at length weary; but, as he renerally prefers to do all the tasking himself, as gradually ceases to be fastidious, and, when he cannot fraterrize with a scholor or a gentleman, contents him-celf with inferior society. The consciousness of su-perior gifts and singular misfortunes soon blunts that delicacy which shrinks from obligation. He receives a sver with the air of a man to whom consideration is a birth right. He is as Lander says of woman, more stability than grateful; borrows money and books with at a thought of returning them; and, although the most out a thought of returning them; and, although the most dependent of beings, instantly resents, the slightest approach to cictation as a personal insult. He is emphatically what Shakespeare denominates a "landless resolute." considers prudence too mean a virtue for him to adopt, and industry a habit unworthy of his spirit. His wits are his capital, which he invests day by day; now and then, perhaps emberking them in a more deliberate venture, by way of polishing his turnished escurcheon. Equally exempt from the laws of sentiment and these of economy, he makes unconscionable drafts upon the approbativeness and the malignity of

drafts upon the approbably eness and the malignity of others, by indiffing panegyrics and lampoons. A sub-scription, a dedication, or a satire, by awaken-ing the generality, the pride or the fear of the world. atternately supply the expension of the moment, while the utto loss of self-terpect is prevented by some occa-sional effort in a noticer vein or complement memories where; address repullates individual rights, and a kind of happy boldness annihilates, by a stroke of hu morer a phrase of geniality, the barriers of artificial reserve. He is the modern knight-errant; prompt to chailerge recognition, and, with gallant be the guerden to which be aspires, whether smile of beauty, the companionship of rank, or the

with deprivation. We is vividly conscious of what Madame de Stael declares is one great secret of delight—lite fragility. His existence is singularly detached from routine, and, like a bird or a butterfly, he soars or alighte, as caprice engagests—a chartered adventurer, to whom has been presented the freedom of nature. Leisure gives scipe to his observation; need quickens his perception; and the very uncertainty of sub-intense adds infinitely to the relish of each gratification. A voluntary outlaw, he claims ransom from those his talents have made captive; regarding himself as a publisherathart, he deem as society under obligations to lisk care of him, prodigal in his mental riches, he despises those who are parsimonious either of their time or their hospitality; and sincere in his admiration, and perhaps in his adventage, of all that is magnatimous and beautiful, he learns to regare material advantage as his just inheritance, which directly to seek would obsume the heraidry bestowed by his genius, and sanctioned by misforture.

Mr. Tuckerman is remarkable for the facility with which he u es the history of literature for purposes of illustration. His writings thus abound with apposite and striking comparisons. Hence, whatever be his subject, it become rich and suggestive under his treatment. His volume is full of examples of this kind, but we have room only for a single specimen. It is taken from his discussion of sentiment, as an element of literature, in the essay on Sentiment in Burns was essentially medited by ter

Serne:

Sentiment in Burns was essentially modified by tenderness in Byron by passion in Shelly by imagination; meditation festered it in Petrarch, extreme susceptibility in Kirk White. In the French Quistists it teck the form of religious ecitacy. In the Old English drama it is robust, in the Spanish ballads chivaire, in Hamlet abstract and intellectual, in "As You Like It" intl of any fancinthess. Miss Edgworth and Jane Austen exhibited it as governed by prudence and common sense; Mrs. Radcliffe, as rendered mysterious by superstition. Scott delighted to interpret it through leval and legendary accessories, ander the influence of a sensuous temperament. In the Dantesque picture of Francessa da Rimini it is full of tragic sweetness, and in Paul and Virginia perverted by srificial taste. In Charles Lamb it is quaint, in Hood deeply human, in Cowper alternately natural and morbid, in Mackenzie soft and pale as moonlight, and in Boccaccio warm as the glow of a Toscan vintage. Chastened by will, it is as irra and cold as sculpture in Affert, and melted by indulgence, it is as insunating as the mrs. delicious muste in Metastasio. Pure and gentle in Raphael, it is hall savage in Salvator and Michael Angelo, severely true in Vandyke, it is luscious and coarse in Rubens. At divert, to a certain extent and under specific modifications, every one of these authors and artists possessed sentiment; but, held in selution by character, in some it governed, in others it served gentus, in some it was a predominant source of enjoyment and suffering. some it governed, in others it served genlus; in some it was a predominant source of enjoyment and suffering, and in others but an occasional stimulus or agency. Who doubts, over a page of the Nonvelle Heloise, that sentiment in all its tearful bliss was known to Rousseau! sentiment in all its tearnal biss was known to Rousseau! The abandonment of his offspring to public charity does not disprove its existence, but only shows that in his nature it was a mere selfish instinct. The history of polanthropic enterprise indicates the same contradiction. Have cruelty has at times deformed the knight, gross appetites the crusader, hypocrisy the missionary, and the men whose names figure in the so-called charitable movements of our day are often the last to whom we should appeal for personal kindness and sympathy. The same inconsistency is evident in that large class of women in whose characters the tomantic precominates over the domestic instincts. mante preceminates over the domestic instructs.

"Confessions form a popular department of French literature, and are usually based on sentiment. Yet their authors are frequently thorough men of the world and increase gotists. It is this went of harmony between expression and life, between the eloquent avolwal area the practical influence of sentiment, particle, reand the practical influence of sentiment, patriotic, re-ligious, and humane, which gave rise to the invective of Carlye, and the other stern advocates of fact, of action, and of reality. Meanwhile the beauty, the high capacity the exalted grace of sentiment itself unawated. We must learn to distinguish its manifestations, to honor its genuine power, to distrust its thetorical exaggeration.

Several of the cassys in this volume are devoted to American subjects, among which those on Washington, Franklin, Clinton, and Morris, will deservedly attract attraction by the frequent novelty of their veiws and their constant felicity of illustration.

HOW TO WRITE. A POCKET Matual or Composition on Letter Writing. 12mm, pp. 136. Fowler & Wells. There are many "grown gentlemen whose education has been neglected" that will find invaluable assistance in the hints and directions of this little manual. It has been compiled with excellent judgment from the best authorities on the subject, though the fresh and lively manner of the book is due to the editor. The imple details which it gives in regard to the mechancal execution, social etiquette, and conventional forms of the various kinds of correspondence, constitute the most useful portions of the volume, and can scarcely fail to be of advantage to a very large class of letterwriters. We commend to our readers especially its directions respecting "orders for newspapers" and other periodicals. They are explicit and admirable, and their general observance would save a world o trouble, both to publishers and subscribers.

THE GALLOWS THE PRISON AND THE POOR-HOUSE, By G. W. QUINEY, 12no. pg. 35. Tue arguments in favor of the melioration of the penal code and the application of the principles of hu manity to the treatment of the criminal, are forcibly et forth by the writer of this volume. His conclu cions are founded on wide historical deductions, on the nature of human motives, and on the conservative eleenents of society. They are supported by a variety of impressive illustrations, and well-authenticated facts from the annals of criminal life. In the course of his discussions, the author considers the extravagance, frivolity and heartlessness of fashionable society, in relation to their bearing on pauperism and crime. His work will command the attention of philanthropists and reformers, no less by its extensive collection of incidents and facts, than by the force of its reasonings and the carnestness of its tone.

BOOKS RECEIVED. The Inspiration of Holy Scripture. By Wulliam Lee, A.M. 8vc. pp. 47% R. Carter & Brothers. The Science of Logic. By the Rev. Ass Mahan. 8vc. pp. 387.

The Inspiration of Holy Scripture. By Whilam Lee, A.M. Svo. pp. 471. R. Carter & Brothers.
The Science of Loris. By the Rev. Asa Maham. 8vo. pp. 387. A. S. Batter & Co.
The Tragedies of Euripidea. Translated by Theodore Alois Buckley. 2 vols. 12mo. Harper & Brothers.
El Ginner Off, New Mcyleo and Her People. By W. W. B. Davis. 12mo. pp. 412. The Same.
Kathie Braide. A Fitzside History of a Quiet Life. By Helme Lee. 12mo. pp. 329. The Same.
Hart's Geographical Exercises. By Charles B Stout. 12mo. pp. 111. Ivison & Plainner.
Dutics. Tests and Comforcs. By the Rev. Dayton F. Reed. With an Introduction by the Rev. J. McClistock, D.D. 12mo. pp. 287. Hisgma & Perkinpine.
A New System of Phrenology. By John S. Hithell. 12mo. pp. 53. Calvin Blanchard.
Abridgement of the Debates of Congress from 1789 to 1856. By the Author of "The Thirty Years' View." Vol. 1. 8vo. pp. 492. D. Appleton & Co.
Memons. Journal and Correspondence of Thomas Moore. Edited by Lord John Rossell. 2 vols. 3vo. The Same.
Annals of Christian Martyrdom. 12mo. pp. 407. Carlton & Porter.
Song and Ballade. By Sidney Dyer. 12mo. pp. 298. Sheldon. Brakeman & Co.
Weisard. By Chrise Brackden Brown. 12mo. pp. 251. Philip

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Brakeman & Co.

Wielard By Charles Brockden Brown. 12mo. pp. 251. Phiradelphia: M. Polock.

The Advantages of Ocean. Steam Navigation to the Commerce of Bioston and the Manufactures of New England. By Phiry Miles. 8vo. pp. 36. Boston.

Biblical Commentary on the New Testament. By Dr. Hermann Olshausen. Translated from the German. Edited by A. C. Kendrick, D. D. 2 vols. 2vo. Sheldon, Blakeman & Co.

THE MUTINEERS OF THE PACKET-SHIP NEW-YORK.

In the United States District Court for the Distric f New-Jersey, Judge Philemon Dickerson presiding, the case of the four seamen who attempted to murde Capt. McKennon, of the packet-ship New-York, when wrecked on the coast of New-Jersey, on the 20th of December last, was called up yesterday and postponed until the third Tuesday in March next, on account of the justtendance of an important witness named Henry Kline, the second mate of the ship, who has been taken sick since the indictment was found, and has

been obliged to leave Trenton. The Grand Jury came into Court on Wednesday with dictments against these prisoners. Their names are John Develin, Wm. Rogers, Jas. Thompson and Wm Blake. They are jointly indicted on the charge of mutiny and of committing an assault with intent to kill. committed with belaying pine, upon Alexander Mc-Kennen, the captain of the packet-ship New-York, on the 21st day of December, 1856; John Develin is also indicted for a similar offense, committed with a loaded pistol; and Wm. Regers is also charged with a similar fferse, committed with a saucepan.

They were arraigned on Wednesday apon these

charges and pleaded not guiky. Their trial was set dema for yesterday, out a principal witness being absent for the reason above stated, it has been postponed. J. G. S. Carpon of Bordentown is the attorney for the Government, and F. Kingsman of Trenton for the da. fense. The prisoners were remanded to the Mercer County Jail. The Court then adjourned for the term.

MARINE AFFAIRS.

THE SCHOONER M. PLATT ASHORE-MORE WRECKS AT SEA.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., Jan. 28, 1857.

A large schooner, the M. Platt, came on the south bar yesterday about 2 o'clock, loaded with Government stores. She sailed from Newbern, North Carolina, bound to New-York. During the storm she patted with her three anchors. She is leaking badly.
This morning she drifted into the Inlet, among the ke, at d was made fast to the shore with difficulty. All hards are frost-bitten, save one man. She came on shere during a heavy fog, the cap nin not knowing where he was when she struck, not having seen land for fourteen days previous. He met a large ship the morning after the late storm (19th), partly dismasted, baving two crews on board. She was from St. John's caded with lumber. She had plenty of provisions, and the M. Platt being short of food could not take them on board. The Platt met a wreck, around which the sea was covered with whisky barrels, which appeared to be new. The captain says that it was the hardest gale Le has experienced for forty years. All of the Platt's provisions were used up on the day she struck, having been for some time previous on short allowance

AN AMERICAN WHALER TAKEN BY THE

AN AMERICAN WHALER TAKEN BY THE BRAZILIANS.

We are indebted to Captain Samuel S. Sparrow of the bark Cambridge, now below this port from Pernamburo, for the following account of the treatment of a New Bedford whale ship. The captain reports that on the 18th of December Capt. Barton Ricketson arrived at Pernambuco in a Brazilian vessel, with the officers and crew of ship Canada, whaler, of New Bedford, and reported that on the 27th November, in the evening, his ship struck on a reef nine miles from shore and about forty or sixty miles north of Cape St. Reque, immediately get out kedges and proceeded to haul the vessel out through the channel by which she came in got her affeat, baving started the water and lightened her somewhat, and lest only the false keel. No one from the vessel was allowed by the Captain to go ashore, nor were ary signals made for assistance, none being required.

eing required.
On the fourth day a Brazilian officer, with soldiers, being required.

On the fourth day a Brazilian efficer, with soldiers, came on board, and ordered the captain to step heaving on the windless the crew were still engaged kedging the vessel out. On his refusing to do so, they fixed bayonets, and drove the men from the windless. The captain then told the officer he should abandon the vessel to him, unless he was allowed to proceed in his duty, and essayed once more to man the windless, but was again prevented by the soldiers. He then called all bands att, and in their press one abandoned the vessel to the officer, and told him he should hold his Government responsible. The Brazilians having not persecsion, shocked away the hawser, and let the ship run again on to the rocks up to this time she had made no ware to speak of, where she pounded all night, and in the morning had five feet of water in her hold. Capt. Ricketsen, thinking that the officer, having had an opportunity to sleep on the matter, might reject of his rashness of the day before, again called all hands, and in their presence offered to take the vessel again (although much damaged, with five feet of water in her hold, provided the soldiers would leave; but the officer peremptorily refused, and Capt. R. then made his final abandonment, reserving the private property of himself and crew. He went on shore, and thence to Pernambaco, laid his case before the United States Consul there, protesting, &c. The Canacia had on hoard, heeide her outfits, seventy-five barrels of sperm-oil, taken on the Line. sperm-oil, taken on the Line.

ANOTHER BELIEF EXPEDITION SENT OUT. The Board of Underwriters, having chartered the steamship James Adger, sent her out last evening to proceed to Chesapeake Bay, for the purpose of reliev-

ing the ice-bound vessels there. The Adger is fur nished with extra stores, hawsers and men, and a persistent effort will be made to liberate the ship Jane Russell, and other vessels detained in the ice. Relief will also be extended to all distressed vessels which may be fallen in with on the way. On hearing that the Adger was going out, Capt. Faunce of the revenuecutter Washington-his vessel being ice-bound in the Atlantic Docks-offered the services of himself, two officers and ten men. His offer was accepted, and he was appointed to the command of the expedition. The Adger took out a force of fifty men. Some anxiety is felt for the safety of the rehooner Bird, sent out in the early part of the month by the Underwriters to relieve suffering seamen. She has not been spoken since the 15th, but it is probable that she was blown off into the Gu f Stream, and has not yet been able to work back. No apprehension of her safety need be entertained, as she is a right stanch vessel, well found in stores and

FROM THE MRIP BRENE.

Extract of a letter received by J. L. Vanhoskerk esq., at the United States Revenue Barge Office, dated Sourn Haven, Jan. 18, 1857.

We arrived at the wreck this morning. The ship lies in about the same condition, with the exception that she has about seventeen feet more water in her hold than when she was first reported. Our opinion is that she will never be got off this beach. It will take a long time to get all the cases and bales out, as they have to fish them out.

DISASTERS. Extract from a letter received by Eliwood Walter,

ceq., dated

Nonrols, Jan. 22, 1857.

The schooner Ella Summons, of New-York, Slackmack, master, from New-York for Jacksonville, ashore, with an assorted cargo, the vessel being in a solid sheet of ice, inside and out, the captain and crew having landed in a life-boat they had brought on freight. Capt. Bakes, after visiting the schooner, wa'ked one and a hair folies distant off shore with perfect asfety, and from the schooner's mast-head could discern nothing but one solid body of ice as far as the eye could reach. Saw a small sloop, clegged with ice, off could reach. Saw a small sloop, clogged with ics, off the Cape, with no one on board; also a wreck of some description level with the water, no spars standing; and a vessel far out at sea, with masts standing; had no sail set, four miles below Cape Henry found a brig or bark's foremast, with everything attached, brig or bark's foremast, with everything attached, having been sawed off by the deck, and judging from the sails being made of English canvas, that she must have been a British vessel. At Little Island, the schooner Michael Hendren of Norfolk went on shore. Capt. Moor and crew landed during the storm of Sunday, but before reaching a place of shelter Capt. M. perished. The remainder of the crew were saved, but badly frozen.

Nonrolk, Jan. 26.—Two propellers are ashore on

Norroll N. Jan. 32.—I we propellers are sance on Buckeven Beach, outside Old Point, just showe the Chesapeake. The ships ashore at Willingaby Point is no could the Sultan, the other the William Pena from Liverpool for Boston. A schooner lays sank on Hampton Bar, maste gone.
WILMINGTON, N. C., Jan. 25.—The schooner G. R.

Dixon is much stranded; will have to be discharged and go on the ways, as we leaks bedly.

HAYANA, Jan. 25—We have just beard that there is a ship on the reef near Cardenas, loaded with sugarbex shooks; no further particulars.

Extract from a letter received by Ellwood Walter, eq., dated Havana, Jan. 22:

Tre ship Caspian, Capt. Trubant, from New Orleans The ship Caspian, Capt. Trubant, from New-Orleans for Beston with a cargo of 3,000 bales cetten, was wre-ked on the 19th, during the heavy storm, about reven or eight miles to the westward of Mariel. The captain was drowned—the crew and passengers asved, including the captain's wife, sister and children. The ship is reported to be well driven up, dismasted, bilged and hogged, with no chance of saving her. The cargo will probably be saved.

The steamship Washington, of the Bremen and Southampton line, will this atternoon be taken on the Sectional dock for repairs. She will be stripped, recaulted, and newly experted also, have sparding.

caulked, and newly coppered; also, have spardings taken off and newly reptaced; her machinery will also

The steamship Black Warrior will also be taken on the Balance dock for examination.

The ship Cultivator was this morning douted off the Balance dock, and towed to Fori's deck, Brooklyn.

WRECK OF THE TIME AND LOSS OF LIFE. By The Norfolk Herald we learn that on Saturda, ight last, the schooner Time, Capt. Birge, from Norfork for New-York, went ashore about 8 p. m., on Lynnhaven beach off Cramp's Hill. The ice was very thick, and a ridge of snew froth had formed along the shore, to which the vessel lay so near that her masts as they fell over reached to it. The mate, Rankins, and the property of the pr three men, stiff with cold as they were, contrived to side a Dog upon one of the maste, and passed through the froth to the shore with scarcely life enough to start themselves. A boy, about 14 years old, belonging to